





"For over 17 years, ISS

has been assisting clients

high quality businessaligned solutions on time and on budget... meeting or exceeding customer







Objectives

- At the end of this session you should have a good understanding of:
 - Approaches to integrating systems
 - RPC and Message based approaches
 - Service Oriented Architecture
 - Benefits of loose coupling







Change & Agility

Strategic SOA

What Is IT From A Business Perspective



- IT is a Business Resource
- Business Resources Focus
 On Addressing Business
 Problems
- How Do We Leverage
 Business Resources (IT and Others) to Address
 Problems....Service
 Orientation.
- Service Orientation is <u>NOT</u> IT Centric! Its Business Centric.





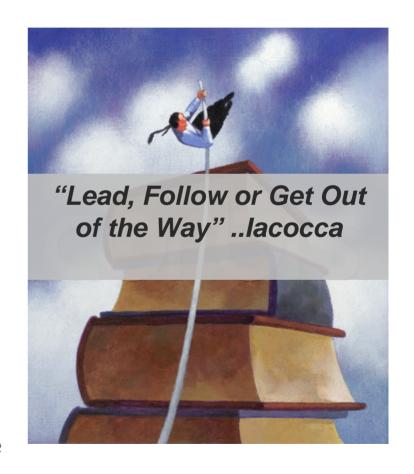


Change & Agility

Strategic SOA

Organizational Agility

- Ability to Respond
 Quickly AND
 Efficiently and
 Leverage Change for
 Constituency
 Advantages
- Two Parts
 - Tactical: Ability to Respond – Faster is Better!
 - Strategic: LeverageChange for Advantage

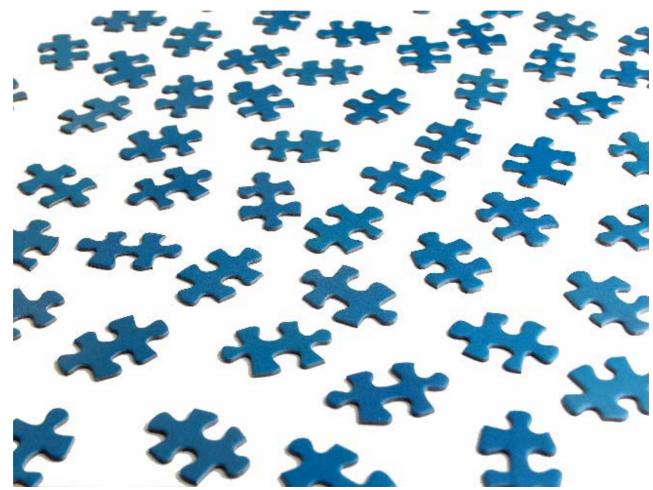






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Integration







"For over 17 years, ISS has been assisting clients transform their IT departments into agile, responsive organizations that successfully deliver high quality businessaligned solutions on time and on budget... meeting or exceeding customer expectations."



Take your pick!









"Stovepipe" Model

- Each department / division managed its own systems
- Each system was 100% standalone
 - Robust
 - Easy to manage
 - Inflexible
 - Hard to integrate
 - Hard add new compliance







Integration tangle

- Ad-hoc integration between systems
- Multiple technologies, protocols, systems
- Got the job done at the time
- Impossible to manage
- Dependencies have spread and no-one can change anything







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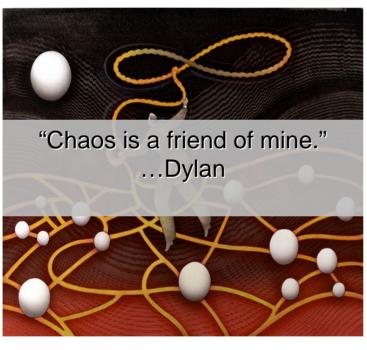
and on budget ... meeting



IT Yarn Ball

Strategic SOA

The ROI Paradigm....



- Creating the Ball
 - ROI = focus on the short-term (this month, quarter, maybe a year)
 - Least Expensive, Most Expedient Choice
 - Yarn Ball of connections, process and dependencies
 - Geometric (n²⁾
 compounding with each decision
 - More Expensive & Hopeless
- Must Untangle The Mess...Not Start Over





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Impact of the Web

- Anyone can use our applications
- And if they can't they want to know why not!
- Virtualized distributed applications
- Accessible from anywhere
- Multi-tier architecture becomes common
- Urgent need to link applications:
 - Stock, Ordering,
 Shipping, Invoicing









Further Motivation

- Mergers
 - Linking multiple systems from each organisation
- Demergers
 - Allowing simple separation of systems
 - With security, across the internet
- Outsourcing
 - Using services via the Internet







Changed landscape

- Development cycles:
 - From 18 to 6 months to 3 months
- Real standards
 - HTTP, HTML, XML, Java
- Supply chain management and integration are key

Integrate or bust







Exercise



Discussion

What kinds of integration channels do you have in your organization?







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Integration

Model has been either:

- Getting Data from one system to another
- Using Function in one system from another

Typically done using a network

- Common data store, files, in-memory, cut and paste
- Not forgetting the most common models:
 - Fax, typist, phone call, printout







Integration points

- Data
 - Integration in the database layer
- Application
 - Inter-application integration
- Web tier
 - Portal based integration
- On-the-glass
 - Cut and paste







What has fuelled the Internet?

- Open Standards
 - Different systems in different countries work in the same way
- Consistency
 - The same interface worked lots of places
 - Now people prefer web interfaces because they are familiar
- Ubiquity
 - Telcos made it available everywhere
- The network effect...
- Free-ish
 - But also ways to make money

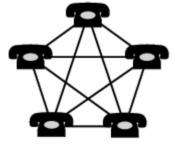


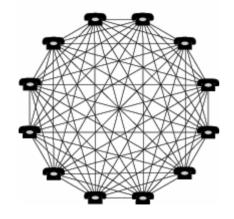


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The Network Effect







Whoever bought that first fax machine got a really bad deal!!







Before SOA

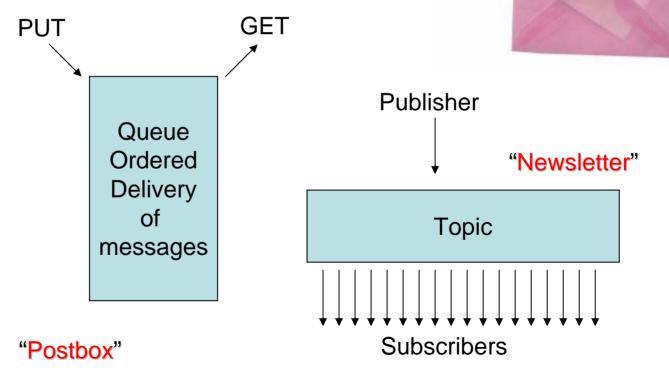






Message Oriented Middleware (MOM) "Loose Coupling 0.5"

 Kickstarted by IBM's MQSeries (queue based model) and Tibco (pub/sub model)









MOM

- Key aspects
 - Separates each "side"
 - Common system independent API
 - Logical construct (Queue or Topic)
 - Systems are built independently of other applications
 - Systems exchange messages
 - Can be XML, Binary, textual
 - JMS provides a common API for MOM in Java but not a common wire protocol
 - Asynchronous the two applications do not wait for each other







CORBA/RPC

- RPC "procedural" calls across a network
- RMI and CORBA Object calls across a network
- Based on calling into another program
- The programs can be located across a network
 - But are tightly coupled by stubs and skeletons
 - Synchronous







Object serialization

- Java RMI and other distributed object systems rely on serializing objects
 - Using inbuilt capabilities in the platform to encode a set of bytes that represents the object
- Has significant issues
 - Default serialization is not efficient.
 - Usually need the same version of the code at each end – leading to migration issues







Synchronous vs Asynchronous

- Synchronous communication is most familiar to application developers
- Synchronous applications
 - Can run out of threads (block)
 - Require the other side to be available
 - No batch, downtime, etc
 - Replicate a failure across the whole integration
 - Scale poorly
 - Bottlenecking
 - But still, synchronous integration links are widespread and can be effective







Hub vs point-to-point

- A hub model can reduce the number of connections
- A point-to-point model doesn't suffer from a single point of failure
- A combination of the two emerging as a bus model
 - No dependency on a single point of integration







Interfaces and message formats

- RPC, RMI and CORBA are very concerned with interfaces
 - Typically tightly coupled interfaces
 - Based on specific stubs and skeletons
- MoM is the opposite:
 - Delivers the message
 - No concern with the payload
 - However, many people use XML with MoM







Brokering

- Some MoM systems have been expanded to include message transformation and formats
 - Requires a registry or repository of message formats and structures
 - Can usually transform from one format to another







Loose Coupling

Strategic SOA

- Types of Standards
 - De Jure Standard:
 - Created by organizations
 - De Facto Standard:
 - Created by a small group
 - Taken up widely because they are useful
- Often life is a combination of both:
 - TCP/IP and the Internet didn't start as Standards







De Facto An example (maybe)

- Rail Road Example (De Facto):
 - Rail Width = 4' 8.5"
 - First English railways based on carts
 - Carts were based on ruts in old Roman roads
 - Ruts were based on Roman Chariots
 - Roman Chariots based on the width of two horses
 - So:
 - Now you know which horse's rear invented standards







Loose Coupling

Strategic SOA

The Role of Open Standards

- Not proprietary to any one company
- Available for anyone to develop or use
- Supports Interoperability
- Prevents "Lock-In"
- Some Issues:
 - Standards Are Agreements = Compromise.
 - Too Many of Them, Tremendous Confusion and Overlap Until The **Dust Settles**
- The "right" Standards improve reuse, agility, and adoption

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Tightly coupled

- Tightly coupled systems have significant problems:
 - Errors, delays and downtime spread through the system
 - The resilience of the whole system is based on the weakest part
 - Cost of upgrading or migrating spreads
 - Hard to evaluate the useful parts from the dead weight





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Loose coupling







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Loose Coupling

- Is about allowing enough flexibility in the system to let it work
- In fact its not a new idea:
 - Most every early integration system had loosecoupling
 - They were known as employees







"6 Degrees of Separation"

- Location
- Access
- Programming Language
- Stack/Vendor
- Time
- Scalability







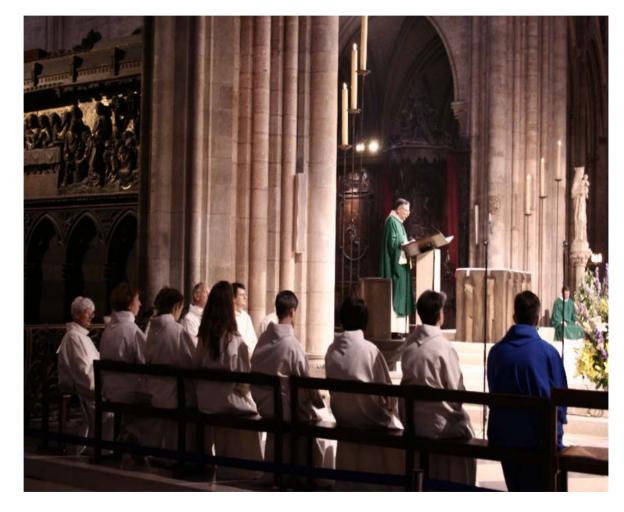
What is a Service?





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Service?







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Service?

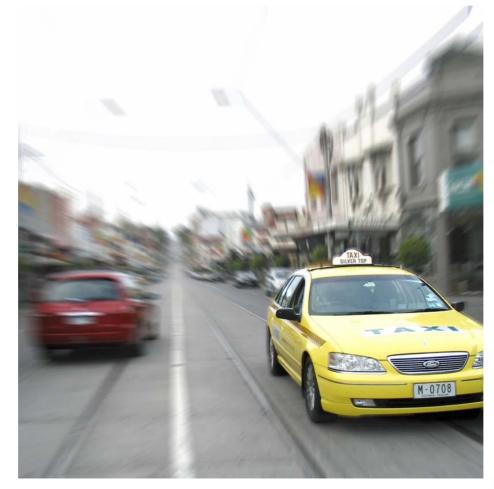






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Service









Service

- Services are application assets that provide useful function
- The service is not just the software... it is the running system
- Services are accessible in a common way across the network and organisation
- Services are re-usable building blocks that can be re-used to build other applications







Loosely Coupled

- Services are fundamentally
 - Message based
- Can be Asynchronous
- No dependency on a given technology or language
 - Based on XML, or some other neutral message structure
- No dependency on a given system can be migrated, relocated or replaced







What does a service look like?

- It has to be running somewhere!
- We all know what services are because we use them every day:
 - Yahoo Finance to check on share prices
 - Google Maps to find things
 - Weather pages to get a forecast







A service is not:

```
public class Spy implements Service {
    public Information
        checkEmployee(Employee e) {
        return this.whatAreTheyUpTo(e);
    }
}
```







The external view of a Service

- What does it do? The function
 - Typically human-readable documentation
- How can I use it?
 - The Interface messages in and out, their format
 - Requirements what security model? Relaibility?
 - Capabilities does it support digital signatures?
- The Service Level Agreement (SLA)
 - What response time guarantees are there?
 - When is it up?
- How much does it cost?





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The internal view of a Service









Contracts

Contract based development

Start with the business need not the code

Build high-level process definitions and data models

Agree SLAs, Reliability and Security

Requirements









Contracts are Standards

 Maybe not industry wide – but enough to get some "network effect"

Remember this:

- Not proprietary to any one company department
- Available for anyone to develop or use
- Supports Interoperability
- Prevents "Lock-In"
- Some Issues:
 - Standards Are Agreements = Compromise.
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Object oriented vs Service Oriented

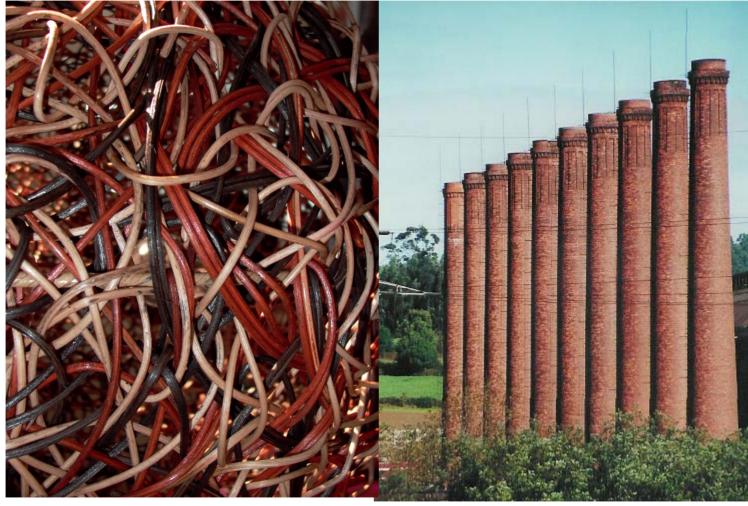
- Object-Oriented design allows complexity to be modeled and managed effectively
 - But that complexity should not spread
- Cross-applications require a different approach
 - Limit the complexity to services
 - Keep the gaps between the services as simple as possible





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SOA moves from:...







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...to:









The best of both worlds

- The <u>asynchronous</u> <u>message</u> based model of MoM
- The well-defined interfaces of RMI, Corba, RPC





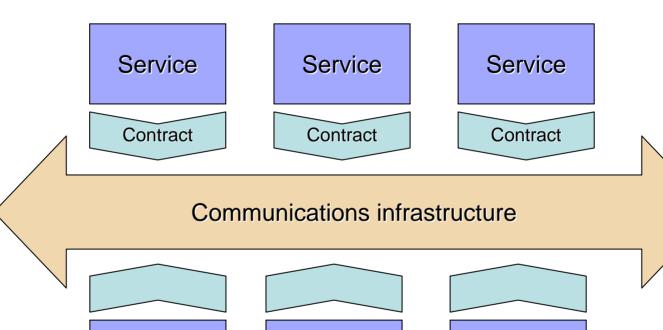


- Emerged from:
 - Web based systems
 - Multi-tier architecture
 - Pressure to integrate
- Applications are exposed to the rest of the business as services
- SOA requires that services:
 - Published, available and documented
 - Have contracts
 - Are re-usable









Portal



or exceeding customer



Call Center



Process

Management



- SOA is gaining in popularity because it simplifies connecting systems.
- Integration is being driven by a number of factors:
 - Straight-through-processing
 - Handling web transactions without manual intervention, leading to greater scalability
 - Mergers and demergers
 - The increasing change in organisational structure is making loosely-coupled connections more important
 - Partnerships, value-chains, outsourcing
 - The ability to efficiently do business with third-parties is driving web-based integration technologies
 - Time-to-Value
 - Companies are demanding faster results from IT
 - SOA enables faster development of business processes using BPM tools and re-using existing services







- SOA is an Enterprise Architecture not an application architecture
 - At a level higher than Object-Orientation
- The primary concept is loose-coupling
- Individual applications utilize services from across the network to provide common function
- The user of a service is independent of the implementation of any services it uses.







SOA and Business

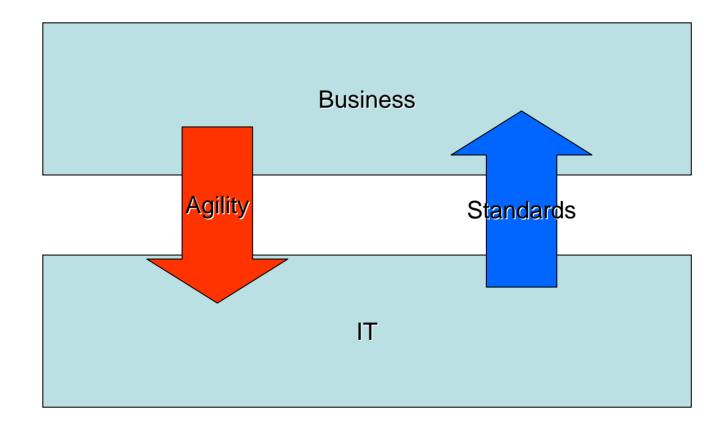
- SOA is about aligning IT to the business
- Services should be owned, managed and organised by business domain
 - Not by business unit
- A domain is a related set of business function
 - With a common purpose and model





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One way of looking at SOA







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Summary

SOA:

- Aligns IT to business
- Delivers on Loose-coupling
- Makes re-use possible shortening development cycles
- Enables better integration







Resources

- http://www.enterpriseintegrationpatterns.com/
- http://www.looselycoupled.com





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Questions?





